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# WITHIN OUR BORDERS

AN ALBERTA  
GOVERNMENT  
PUBLICATION



- Glenbow Foundation Alberta Government Museum
- Structural Engineering Research Laboratory
- 1965 Motor Vehicle License Plates
- Farm Weather Forecast Survey

JANUARY, 1965

## Committee Studying Public Expenditure and Finance Control

REPRESENTATIVES of both the Alberta Government and various provincial organizations form the Public Expenditure and Revenue Committee, now conducting a factual study of public expenditures in Alberta and the manner in which they can be controlled and financed in the best interests of the people of the province.

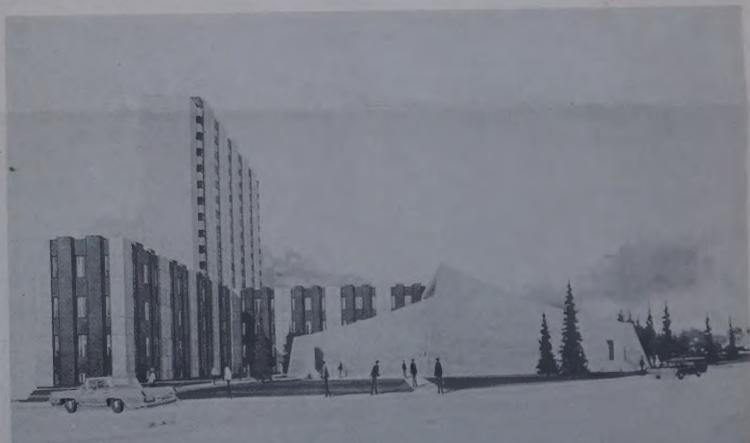
In making comprehensive and thorough studies of the programs of government departments, the committee consults with provincial associations in various fields. These organizations are invited to present their views on the operation of the departments under study.

To date, studies have been completed in the Department of Public Welfare and the Department of Highways. The Salvation Army, Edmonton Family Service Bureau, Catholic Charities (Archdiocese of Edmonton), and the Edmonton Welfare Council were all consulted during the study of the Department of Public Welfare. The Department of Highways survey included representations from the Canadian Association of Equipment Distributors; the Alberta Roadbuilders Association, and the Alberta Motor Transport Association.

A similar study of the operations of the Department of Public Health is now almost completed, and the provincial groups which have been invited to present their views on this project include: the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties; the Union of Alberta Municipalities; the College of Physicians and Surgeons; the Alberta Dental Association, the Alberta Chiropractic Association, the Alberta Optometric Association and the Associated Hospitals of Alberta.

A detailed interim report of the studies completed by the Public Expenditure and Revenue Committee will be submitted to the government early this year for tabling at the 1965 session of the Legislature. A final report will be submitted prior to the session in 1966.

## New Social Sciences Building Slated For U. of A. Edmonton Campus In '67



Architect's sketch of new Henry Marshall Tory Building, showing 15 storey central tower with two three-storey wings, and separate lecture theatre.

CONSTRUCTION is expected to start early in 1965 on a new Social Sciences Building on the University of Alberta campus in Edmonton at 112 Street and Saskatchewan Drive. The project will consist of a 15-storey central tower building with two three-storey wings. A separate lecture theatre will be connected to the main structure by an underground tunnel.

The complex will be known as the Tory Building, to commemorate Henry Marshall Tory, the university's joint founder and president from 1908 to 1928.

On completion, in 1967, it will be the largest building on the campus. A white limestone and brick finish will blend with the surrounding university buildings. The lecture theatre is the first of its design in Alberta and will contain no perpendicular walls. Plans were drawn up by the Architectural Branch of the Alberta De-

partment of Public Works in co-operation with the university's Campus Development Branch. The project is expected to cost an estimated five million dollars.

Covering 268,400 square feet, the complex will accommodate 5,000 students. Faculty offices and seminar rooms will be located in the central tower. The two wings are to contain about 40 classrooms each and an equal number of laboratories, while the lecture theatre will house a 500-seat lecture room, another for 300 and two for 250. Facilities for audio-visual aids are to be installed in each room.

This new building complex will provide facilities for the archaeology, history, philosophy, sociology, political economy, meteorology, political science and geography departments. The commerce department will also be accommodated in the Tory Building, but on a temporary basis.

# Province, Foundation Co-operate In Successful Museum Project



A guest inspects a kitchen out of Alberta's past, one of the three rooms displaying relics of the pioneer era. A dining room and bedroom are also equipped with authentic furniture and furnishings used by early Albertans.



Canadian hand guns are one exhibit that help tell the history of firearms, a prominent and popular display at the new museum.



Replica of a pioneer log cabin is complete to the wooden hinges on the door, the traps and saddle hung from pegs on the outside wall.

**T**HE GLENBOW Foundation Alberta Government Museum, the first project of this type to be developed under a joint government-private foundation program, was opened recently in Calgary.

Under the terms of an agreement between The Glenbow Foundation and the Government of Alberta, the province was to provide the premises and some financial assistance, while the Foundation would be responsible for the exhibits and administration of the museum.

The building chosen to house the new museum was the old court house in Calgary. The Alberta Department of Public Works refurbished the premises to accommodate the displays to the

best advantage, and provided cases to house the various exhibits.

The Provincial Secretary's Department, through its Museum Branch, is providing financial assistance in the form of an annual grant of \$35,000.

The Glenbow Foundation began work on the museum in May and had all the displays ready for exhibition in only eight months. The exhibits are complete and extensive, ranging from selections from the collection of Field Marshal Viscount Wolseley to primitive arts of many lands. Other displays include the story of firearms; collections of butterflies and moths, military equipment and ancient weapons; ivory, porcelain and argillite work from Europe, Asia and North America; the story of the Plains

## Survey Indicates Weather Forecasts Valuable To Farmers

**T**HE FOURTH SEASON of farm weather forecasting sponsored jointly by the Alberta Department of Agriculture and the Dominion Public Weather Office has been well received by Alberta farmers, according to a recent survey.

In September, evaluation survey forms were distributed to farmers through the offices of District Agriculturists. According to the answers received, it is estimated that 73 percent of those surveyed heard the forecast on the radio, or read it in a newspaper. 78 percent of the answers indicated that they found the forecast of value in planning farm work, with the majority showing spring, summer and fall as the seasons during which it was most valuable. Many of those surveyed felt the forecast could be improved, and the consensus was overwhelmingly in favor of the continuation of the program, with two thirds of those replying in favor of extending it to a year-round basis. In 1964, 124 forecasts were issued, six per week, from May 19 to October 10.

The agriculture forecast was prepared daily by Department of Agriculture personnel, working with forecasters of the Dominion Public Weather Office, and was transmitted to radio and television stations and newspapers each morning. Timely agricultural material such as the odds of rain, if any, or the likelihood of ideal haying or spraying conditions, was incorporated with the meteorological data, and a farm slanted forecast resulted. It included the regular "Farm Weather Synopsis", giving expected weather conditions as far into the future as possible, up to three, four or five days, along with the weather for the current day. This was followed by the regional forecast for the following day, and outlook for the third day, and for the fourth day as well, whenever possible. The selection of the three regions, Peace, Parkland and Prairie, was based on the natural agro-climatology of the province.

To determine the degree of usefulness of the forecast to the farmer in preparing his work plans, an evaluation of the third and fourth day forecasts was carried out. The forecasts were rated as "very useful" when they contained no errors; "usable" when generally useful but wrong for some areas of the region; and "poor" when useless for a farmer planning his work. Of the third day forecasts, 61 percent were considered "very useful", 18 percent "usable", and the remainder "poor", so, about 79 percent of the time, third day forecasts were of assistance to the farmer.

On 20 occasions, conditions and basic information permitted an outlook for the fourth day. Of these 20 forecasts, 40 percent were classed as "very useful", 30 percent as "useful" and 30 percent as "poor".

Indians; cultures and arts of the West Coast Indians and the Eskimos; and relics of the pioneer era. Mineralogy, natural history, and the story of how man came to the New World are also features of the museum.

Presently, these exhibits occupy only the second floor of the building, with the main floor being used for the Glenbow Foundation Library and Archives. Transfer of these departments to the Glenbow Library Building sometime this year will make additional galleries available on the main floor.

The first experiment in government-private enterprise co-operation in the cultural field, the Glenbow Foundation Alberta Government Museum has proved to be an outstanding success.

# Structural Research Facilities Provided by New \$350,000 Lab at U. of A.

**T**O KEEP PACE with the rapid growth and increasing importance of engineering research in Canada, a Structural Engineering Research Laboratory was recently opened on the Edmonton campus of the University of Alberta. The initial plan of the building, which is located west of the present Engineering Building on a site which will eventually contain a complete Engineering complex, was developed by the Civil Engineering Department of the University. The final architectural design was implemented by the Alberta Department of Public Works.

Built at a cost of \$350,000, the new laboratory provides much-needed facilities for research in the field of structures by staff and graduate students in the Department of Civil Engineering. The ground floor provides 10,000 square feet of floor area for fabrication and testing both small scale and full sized structural members, while computing and study space is provided on a mezzanine floor extending over the fabrication area. With the new laboratory, facilities now rank among the best in Canada.

The range of research projects currently in progress clearly indicates the versatility of the new facilities as well as the diversity of interest of staff members. These projects range from the study of the effects of delamination in glued laminated timber beams; an ultimate strength test on a mortar model of a hyperbolic paraboloid roof shell; tests on full size members to determine inelastic action of composite steel and concrete beams; to a study of effects of combined bending and torsion on reinforced concrete members; and curvature relationships in prestressed concrete beams.

Several special features add greatly to the scope and versatility of the facilities. The laboratory boasts its own mixing plant for fabrication of concrete test elements. Here various types of aggregates are stored in overhead hoppers, and the proportioning of aggregates, cement, and water is accurately controlled using weight batching equipment.

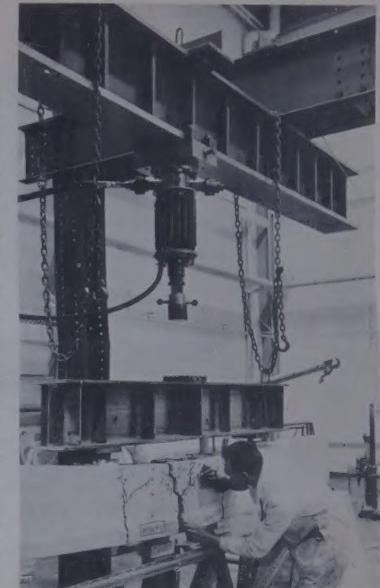
One of the more unique features is the heavy duty load bed which consists of a 35 foot by 70 foot concrete slab, 24 inches thick, and heavily reinforced. This slab provides the reaction when loads are applied to the test elements. The load bed is incorporated as a section of the main floor, with access to the underside of the slab from the basement, and allows a load of up to 135 tons to be placed at any of the load points which are located at two-foot centres in either direction. Greater flexibility of type and location of loading is possible when a load frame is used in conjunction with the load bed. Loads are obtained from Amsler hydraulic equipment, which consists essentially of high capacity hydraulic jacks. The rate and magnitude of loading may be controlled and read from an operating console, and both static and pulsating loading is available.

A special pit, the first of its kind in Canada, permits the study of the interaction between structures and their foundations. In this pit any type of foundation material can be placed and compacted to a desired specification. Various types of loading are then applied at the surface and their effect on the soil observed with instrumentation inserted at different levels. Thus, tests on spread footings, pile groupings, and other forms of foundation can be studied. At present the pit is being used to study the effects on a clay subgrade when loads simulating wheel loads of a truck are applied to a soil-cement pavement.

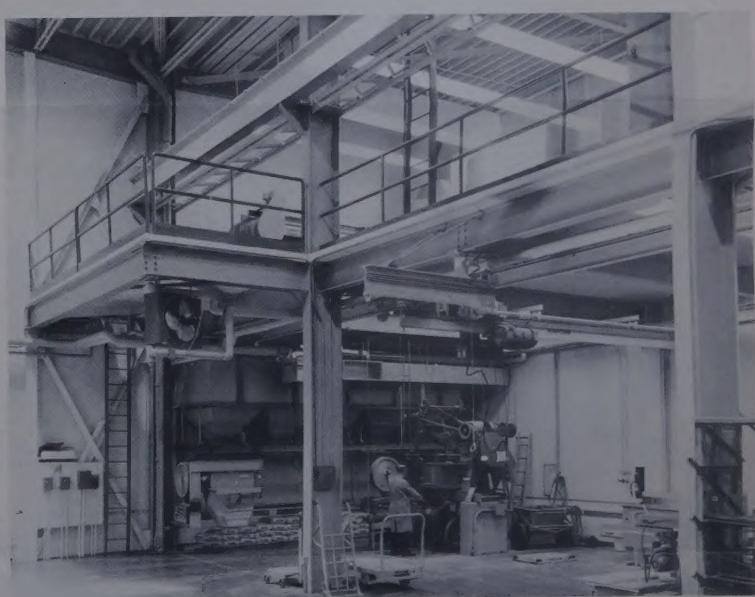
In addition to the concrete mixing plant, the laboratory has also facilities for manufacture and fabrication of test specimens in metals, concrete and wood. A 10-ton mobile overhead crane moves test members and equipment to desired locations in the laboratory. Strain measuring equipment consisting of portable strain indicators, various gauges, deflection measuring equipment, and a high speed 200 channel strain balancing, measuring and automatic recording unit is available, as well as specialized electronic equipment such as oscilloscopes, recorders and plotters.

In recent years, the number of students enrolled in graduate studies in the Department of Civil Engineering has increased rapidly. This year 46 graduate students are enrolled in Civil Engineering, of whom 17 are registered in the structural engineering pattern. Although most of the students are Canadian, the growing cosmopolitan atmosphere of the University is reflected in the varied background of many of the students. In structural engineering there are students from Burma, Ceylon, Taiwan, India, Pakistan and Trinidad.

The new laboratory has made possible a program of study in structures leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Civil Engineering. At present four candidates are registered for this advanced degree. •



*A graduate student examines a pre-stressed concrete test member which has fractured under maximum load pressure from an overhead jack, attached to a load frame.*



*The concrete mixing plant, with five storage hoppers containing various aggregates and cement for fabrication of concrete test elements.*

## 80 Acres Added To Provincial Park

**B**EAUVIAIS LAKE Provincial Park in south-western Alberta has been expanded by 80 acres through a recent purchase of land by the Department of Lands and Forests. This addition brings the park's total area to 876 acres, surrounding the west half of the lake. The land will be used to develop camping facilities, a portion of which may be ready for use by the fall of 1965.

In 1964 a permanent warden was stationed at the park following completion of living quarters and a garage-workshop. Picnic facilities have been provided for a number of years and the new camping area is located just across the road from these on the west side of the lake.

There are 38 provincial parks in Alberta serving Alberta residents and visitors alike. •

## Day, Night Courses Offered In Welding

A SHORTAGE of welders holding "B" Pressure certificates in the province has prompted the establishment of a number of courses to be offered during the winter and spring of 1965 at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology in Edmonton and the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology in Calgary.

Purpose of the course is to upgrade journeyman welders to the "B" Pressure level. The course will include practical and theoretical instruction with a large portion of the time devoted to practice on steel pipe and on steel plate.

Preference will be given to holders of the certificate of Proficiency First Class. On successful completion of this course, students may apply to the Boilers Branch, Alberta Department of Labour, for a trade test to qualify as a "B" pressure welder. Course fees range from \$50 to \$75 depending on course length. This fee includes registration.

In order to give candidates a wide choice of class times, evening and Saturday courses will be conducted along with the day courses. The individual course program takes from 60 to 90 hours instruction and is of two or three weeks duration.

Evening courses for N.A.I.T. (Edmonton) will be conducted January 11 to March 31 and are of 72 hours duration. Saturday courses, also 72 hours long, are scheduled for January 16 to April 3. Day courses, of 60 hours duration, are set for March 29 to April 9, May 10 to 21 and May 24 to June 4.

At the Southern Institute in Calgary only one day course is being offered. It will be of 90 hours duration and will run from March 29 to April 15. Evening courses are scheduled for February 15 to May 10 and February 16 to May 6, with Saturday courses for January 9 to March 27.

*"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration of the Alberta Government.*

*There are no restrictions in the republishing of any material but a credit line would be appreciated.*

*Notice of change of address should be accompanied by the mailing address on the front of this issue. No charge is made for "Within Our Borders," and new readers are invited to forward their name and address to "Within Our Borders," Room 245, Highways Building, Edmonton.*

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## Colors and Letters To Be Changed On Alberta's License Plates For 1965

THE "NEW LOOK" in Alberta's motor vehicle license plates, introduced in 1964, has been well received, particularly by enforcement officials who have found the taller letters and the separation of letters and digits into equidistant groups of two a considerable improvement from the standpoint of legibility. The 1965 license plates, therefore, will bear the same types of letters and numerals, and the designations as on commercial vehicles, "F" for farm, "CV" for commercial vehicles, will remain the same.

The colour, however, will be different, according to the schedule of colour combinations determined by the Department of Highways and used in rotation. In direct contrast to the white on blue of the 1964 plates, Alberta's 1965 licenses will have red numerals on a white background.

A total of 634,000 pairs of license plates, and an additional 60,000 single plates have been manufactured at the Fort Saskatchewan Gaol, and will go on sale on March 1, 1965, throughout the province of Alberta. These include 441,500 pairs of passenger vehicle plates, 193,000 pairs of commercial vehicle plates, 50,000 single trailer license plates, and 10,000 motorcycle and scooter licenses.

With a further 20,000 registrations anticipated before the end of the current fiscal year, registration of motor vehicles in Alberta had already reached an all-time record as of November 30, 1964. Up to that date there were 397,782 passenger cars registered as compared with 391,757 registered for the entire 1963-64 fiscal year, and a total of 165,917 commercial vehicles, compared with 163,021 for all of last year. An increase of 33% was noted in the number of motorcycle and scooter licenses issued to date -7,734 to November 30, 1964, as compared with 5,712 for all of last year.

Registration of trailers was introduced in Alberta in 1964, and 43,673 license plates have been issued. This does not necessarily indicate the number of trailers in use in the province, however, as trailer plates are interchangeable between any number of trailers registered to one owner.

In addition to a different colour, Alberta's 1965 license plates will also bear different letters. The first letters on the new plates will be J, K, L, and N. Vehicles registered at any point in the province south of Edmonton, with the exception of the city of Calgary, will be issued with plates bearing the letter J. Calgary vehicles will bear the letter K, while vehicles registered in Edmonton will have plates commencing with L. All areas north of Edmonton will be issued

with plates on which N will be the first letter. Second letters used this year will be A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, M, P, Q, R, S, T, X and Z.

On all applications for registration for 1965 there will be a question as to whether the vehicle for which registration is required is insured. It is compulsory that this question be answered. If the answer is in the negative, the applicant will be required to pay a fee of \$20.00 in addition to the standard registration fee, for which he will be issued with a GREEN certificate. This certificate must be carried in the vehicle at all times, and it will be an offence to operate a motor vehicle in Alberta without either this green certificate or a standard pink card indicating that the vehicle is properly insured.

A further indication of the increased use of motor vehicles in Alberta is given in the announcement by the Department of Highways of the establishment of two new offices for the registration of vehicles, sale of license plates, drivers' license applications and all related work. One of these new offices will be located in Fort McMurray, where the opening of a new highway, along with the increase in population due to commencement of work on the oil sands refinery, is expected to be a major factor in a substantial increase in the number of motor vehicles in Alberta's northeastern area. The other new office will be opened in the growing centre of High Level, which has become the hub of activity in Alberta's northern Peace River district since commencement of construction of the Pine Point Railway and the completion of the MacKenzie Highway to the Northwest Territories.

## 1965 Legislature Opening February 18

ON THURSDAY afternoon, February 18, 1965, at three o'clock, traditional ceremonies will mark the opening of the Second Session of the 15th Legislature of the Province of Alberta.

Highlights of the ceremonies will be the reading of the Speech from the Throne by His Honour, the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, the Honourable Dr. J. Percy Page. The speech will outline to the people of Alberta the program of legislation which will be presented by the government during the 1965 session.

There are 63 members of the Legislative Assembly, 60 of whom are Social Credit, 2 are Liberal, and 1 Coalition.

## Coming Events

### JANUARY

- |       |  |          |
|-------|--|----------|
| 5-6   | Alberta Indian Education Association                                       | Edmonton |
| 5-8   | Edmonton Retail Lumbermen's Association                                    | Edmonton |
| 18    | Edmonton Citizenship Council   | Edmonton |
| 18-23 | Calgary Construction Safety and First Aid Clinic                           | Calgary  |
| 18-20 | Alberta Tourist Association Convention                                     | Calgary  |
| 21-22 | A.E.M.O. Northern & Peace River Zone Municipal Conference                  | Edmonton |
| 22-27 | National House Builders' Association Convention                            | Calgary  |
| 23-24 | Symphony Society   | Edmonton |
| 27-29 | U. of A. Students' Union & Canadian Union of Students—French Canadian Week | Edmonton |
| 27-30 | 8th Annual ACA Camp Directors' Seminar                                     | Banff    |

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|-------|--|----------|
| 28-29 | A.E.M.O. Southern Zone Municipal Conference                          | Calgary  |
| 28-29 | Banff Industrial Safety Clinic                                       | Banff    |
| 28-31 | 20th Annual Convention Alberta Retail Implement Dealers' Association | Calgary  |
| 29-30 | Alberta Association of Architects Convention                         | Red Deer |
| 29-30 | John Howard Society of Alberta Winter Institute                      | Edmonton |

### FEBRUARY

- |       |   |              |
|-------|---|--------------|
| 2-4   | Western Stock Growers Association Convention        | Medicine Hat |
| 11-12 | Alberta Teachers' Association 2nd Edmonton District | Edmonton     |
| 13    | Optimist International District Meeting             | Medicine Hat |
| 21-22 | Symphony Society                                    | Edmonton     |